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Main Menu | Search Form | Posting Counts | Show S Numbers | Edit S Numbers | Preferences | Cases

Search Results -

Term	Documents
HYALURONIC	9420
HYALURONICS	1
ACID	1796321
ACIDS	558322
(2 AND (HYALURONIC ADJ ACID)).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	7
(L2 AND HYALURONIC ACID).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	7

Database: US Patents Full Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L5

Refine Search

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Search History

DATE: Thursday, July 17, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L5	l2 and hyaluronic acid	7	L5
DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L4	hyaluronic acid	6669	L4
L3	L2 and hyalur$	18	L3
L2	L1 and metastasis	291	L2
L1	multidrug adj resistance	1395	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 9004-61-9 REGISTRY
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN ACP
CN ACP (polysaccharide)
CN ACP gel
CN Durolane
CN HA 9
CN **Hyaluronan**
CN Hylan G-F 20
CN Hylartil
CN Luronit
CN Mucoitin
CN Sepracoat
CN Sofast
CN Synvisc
DR 9039-38-7, 37243-73-5, 29382-75-0
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, COM, MAN
PCT Manual registration, Polyester, Polyester formed
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGNL, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PHARMASEARCH, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
10152 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)
741 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
10167 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L5: Entry 6 of 7 File: USPT Oct 6, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5817321 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Biological agent compositions

Brief Summary Text (19):
In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of preventing or limiting tumor metastases by administering one of the anticancer compositions of the invention.

Drawing Description Text (13):
FIG. 9 shows the inhibition of tumor metastasis in mice treated with doxorubicin with Pluronic P85 vs. mice treated with doxorubicin alone.

Detailed Description Text (4):
It has been discovered that the effectiveness of the block copolymers of the invention in enhancing the potency of chemotherapeutic drugs and reversing MDR is highly dependent (a) on the hydrophobe percentage and (b) on the hydrophobe weight. The effectiveness increases with either an increase in the percentage (a) or an increase in weight (b), or both. These hydrophobe percentage and hydrophobe weight increases also correlate with improved micelle formation properties wherein micelle formation for these copolymers occurs at lower concentrations. See, Hurter et al., Macromolecules 26: 5030, 1993; Hurter et al., Macromolecules 26: 5592, 1993; Alexandris et al., Macromolecules 27: 2414, 1994. While not wishing to be limited to a particular theory, it is believed that micelle formation serves as a surrogate for measuring the physical properties that lead to improved biological agent delivery properties. Again, not wishing to be limited to a particular theory, it is believed that it is not micelles per se that lead to improved biological agent efficiency and reversion of multidrug resistance. If, using doxorubicin as a model biological agent, the ratio of (a) the IC.sub.50 (a measure of effective cytotoxicity concentration) for a copolymer-containing composition to (b) the IC.sub.50 for free doxorubicin is plotted against the concentration of copolymer, the plot is biphasic, with a rapid decrease in the ratio seen as copolymer concentrations increase but remain under the CMC of the copolymer. Above the CMC, a rapid leveling off of the ratio is observed. See FIG. 6B. Maximal enhancement of biological agent activity occurs above the CMC, although enhancement activity is seen at concentrations, for the copolymer Pluronic L61, as low as 0.0001% wt/vol, or less. The micellar form is also believed to be important to using the copolymers in drug delivery for other reasons, as will be discussed below.

Detailed Description Text (10):
Members of the glycoprotein P family of membrane proteins are believed to be responsible for the multidrug resistance of many of the tumors whose resistance can be reversed using the compositions of the invention. See, Goldstein et al., Cancer Treatment Res. 57: 101-119, 1991. These proteins are believed to function as pumps that export the biological agent against which the tumors have become resistant. Members of the same protein family are believed to reside in the membranes of the endothelial cells lining blood vessels in the brain and to be responsible for the "blood-brain barrier" (BBB) that excludes effective amounts of many biological agents from the entering the brain. See, for example, Tatsuta et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267: 20383-20391. Compositions of the present invention can be used to enhance drug permeability into the brain, as discussed in more detail in U.S. application Ser. No. 08/478,979, filed concurrently herewith on Jun. 7, 1995 and entitled

"Compostions for Targeting Biological Agents," the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Further, members of this protein family are believed to be responsible for drug resistance in certain Candida, malaria and other microbial infections. Without wishing to be bound to a particular theory, it is believed that the compositions of the invention reverse efflux mechanisms mediated by members of the glycoprotein P family and other drug resistance mechanisms.

Detailed Description Text (42):
The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administered by a number of routes, including without limitation orally, topically, rectally, vaginally, by pulmonary route, for instance, by use of an aerosol, or parenterally, including but not limited to intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intraperitoneally or intravenously. The compositions can be administered alone, or can be combined with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or excipient according to standard pharmaceutical practice. For the oral mode of administration, the compositions can be used in the form of tablets, capsules, lozenges, troches, powders, syrups, elixirs, aqueous solutions and suspensions, and the like. In the case of tablets, carriers that can be used include lactose, sodium citrate and salts of phosphoric acid. Various disintegrants such as starch, and lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate and talc, are commonly used in tablets. For oral administration in capsule form, useful diluents are lactose and high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions are required for oral use, the compositions can be combined with emulsifying and suspending agents. If desired, certain sweetening and/or flavoring agents can be added. For parenteral administration, sterile solutions of the conjugate are usually prepared, and the pHs of the solutions are suitably adjusted and buffered. For intravenous use, the total concentration of solutes should be controlled to render the preparation isotonic. For ocular administration, ointments or droppable liquids may be delivered by ocular delivery systems known to the art such as applicators or eye droppers. Such compositions can include mucomimetics such as hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose or poly(vinyl alcohol), preservatives such as sorbic acid, EDTA or benzylchronium chloride, and the usual quantities of diluents and/or carriers. For pulmonary administration, diluents and/or carriers will be selected to be appropriate to allow the formation of an aerosol.

Detailed Description Text (48):
Generally, the biological agents used in the invention are administered to an animal in an effective amount. The effect of the copolymer used in the composition on effectiveness must be considered in determining effective amount. Generally, an effective amount is an amount effective to either (1) reduce the symptoms of the disease sought to be treated or (2) induce a pharmacological change relevant to treating the disease sought to be treated. For cancer, an effective amount includes an amount effective to: reduce the size of a tumor; slow the growth of a tumor; prevent or inhibit the formation of metastases; or increase the life expectancy of the affected animal.

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End of Result Set

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L5: Entry 7 of 7 File: USPT Mar 12, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5498613 A
TITLE: Dipyridamole and analogs thereof in preventing adhesion formation

Brief Summary Text (17):
Clinically, dipyridamole has been used primarily to reduce postoperative thromboembolism, particularly in patients with heart valve replacements and artificial heart valves [Mammen, E. F., "An overview of dipyridamole," Thrombosis Research Supplement XII, 1 (1990)]. It is believed that this occurs through inhibition of platelet aggregation mediated by adenosine [Boeynaems, J. M. et al., "Dipyridamole and vascular prostacyclin production," Biochemical Pharmacol. 35, 2897 (1986); Tzanakakis, G. N. et al., "Prevention of human pancreatic cancer cell-induced hepatic metastasis in nude mice by dipyridamole and its analog RA-233," Cancer 71, 2466 (1993)] and/or through an increase in PGI.sub.2 production [Constantini, V. et al., "Increased prostacyclin production from human veins by dipyridamole: an in vitro and ex vivo study," Biomed. Biochim. Acta 49, 263 (1990)]. In addition, dipyridamole has been shown to have utility as a vasodilator, particularly in diagnostic assays [Stringer, K. A. et al., "Disposition of oral dipyridamole in patients undergoing thallium 201 myocardial imaging," Pharmacotherapy 12, 83 (1992)] and as an adjunct to other chemotherapeutic agents, making it possible to kill tumor cells at a lower concentration of antineoplastic drug [see, e.g., Czejka, M. J. et al., "Clinical pharmacokinetics of 5-fluorouracil," Drug Res. 43, 387 (1993); Isonishi, S., "Phase I and Pharmacokinetic Trial of Intraperitoneal Etoposide in Combination with the Multidrug-Resistance -Modulating Agent Dipyridamole," J. Nat'l Cancer Inst. 83, 621 (1991)].

Brief Summary Text (35):
Yet another suitable approach for single dose delivery of active agent in accordance with the present invention involves the use of so-called viscous instillates. In this technique, high-molecular-weight carriers are used in admixture with the active agents, giving rise to an extended structure which produces a solution with high viscosity. Suitable high-molecular-weight carriers include, but are not limited to, the following: dextrans and cyclodextrans; hydrogels; crosslinked viscous materials, including viscoelastics and cross-linked viscoelastics; carboxymethylcellulose; and hyaluronic acid . While some studies have suggested that the use of viscous barrier solutions per se may have an advantageous effect in reducing the incidence of adhesion formation, it is believed that any such effect is of limited scope when compared to the combination of active agent and carrier. The intraperitoneal administration of a viscous instillate comprising tolmetin is described in Abe, H. et al., "The Effect of Intraperitoneal Administration of Sodium Tolmetin -Hyaluronic Acid on the Postsurgical Cell Infiltration In Vivo," J. Surg. Res. 49:322 (1990), the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Other Reference Publication (36):
Isonishi et al., "Phase I and Pharmacokinetic Trial of Intraperitoneal Etoposide in Combination With the Multidrug-Resistance -Modulating Agent Dipyridamole", Journal of the National Cancer Institute, vol. 83, Issue 9, pp. 621-626 (May 1, 1991).

Other Reference Publication (45):
Tzanakakis et al., "Prevention of Human Pancreatic Cancer Cell-Induced Hepatic Metastasis in Nude Mice by Dipyridamole and Its Analog RA-233", Cancer, vol. 71,

Issue 8, pp. 2466-2471 (Apr. 15, 1993).

CLAIMS:

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the instillate comprises a high-molecular-weight carrier selected from the group consisting of dextrans, cyclodextrans, hydrogels, carboxymethylcellulose, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate and mixtures thereof.

L5: Entry 5 of 7 File: USPT Nov 24, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5840319 A
TITLE: Biological agent compositions

Brief Summary Text (19):
In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of preventing or limiting tumor metastases by administering one of the anticancer compositions of the invention.

Drawing Description Text (13):
FIG. 9 shows the inhibition of tumor metastasis in mice treated with doxorubicin with Pluronic P85 vs. mice treated with doxorubicin alone.

Detailed Description Text (4):
It has been discovered that the effectiveness of the block copolymers of the invention in enhancing the potency of chemotherapeutic drugs and reversing MDR is highly dependent (a) on the hydrophobe percentage and (b) on the hydrophobe weight. The effectiveness increases with either an increase in the percentage (a) or an increase in weight (b), or both. These hydrophobe percentage and hydrophobe weight increases also correlate with improved micelle formation properties wherein micelle formation for these copolymers occurs at lower concentrations. See, Hurter et al., Macromolecules 26: 5030, 1993; Hurter et al., Macromolecules 26: 5592, 1993; Alexandris et al., Macromolecules 27: 2414, 1994. While not wishing to be limited to a particular theory, it is believed that micelle formation serves as a surrogate for measuring the physical properties that lead to improved biological agent delivery properties. Again, not wishing to be limited to a particular theory, it is believed that it is not micelles per se that lead to improved biological agent efficiency and reversion of multidrug resistance . If, using doxorubicin as a model biological agent, the ratio of (a) the IC.sub.50 (a measure of effective cytotoxicity concentration) for a copolymer-containing composition to (b) the IC.sub.50 for free doxorubicin is plotted against the concentration of copolymer, the plot is biphasic, with a rapid decrease in the ratio seen as copolymer concentrations increase but remain under the CMC of the copolymer. Above the CMC, a rapid leveling off of the ratio is observed. See FIG. 6B. Maximal enhancement of biological agent activity occurs above the CMC, although enhancement activity is seen at concentrations, for the copolymer Pluronic L61, as low as 0.0001% wt/vol, or less. The micellar form is also believed to be important to using the copolymers in drug delivery for other reasons, as will be discussed below.

Detailed Description Text (10):
Members of the glycoprotein P family of membrane proteins are believed to be responsible for the multidrug resistance of many of the tumors whose resistance can be reversed using the compositions of the invention. See, Goldstein et al., Cancer Treatment Res. 57: 101-119, 1991. These proteins are believed to function as pumps that export the biological agent against which the tumors have become resistant. Members of the same protein family are believed to reside in the membranes of the endothelial cells lining blood vessels in the brain and to be responsible for the "blood-brain barrier" (BBB) that excludes effective amounts of many biological agents from the entering the brain. See, for example, Tatsuta et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267: 20383-20391. Compositions of the present invention can be used to enhance drug permeability into the brain, as discussed in more detail in U.S. application Ser. No. 08/478,979, filed concurrently herewith on Jun. 7, 1995 and entitled "Compositions for Targeting Biological Agents," the entire disclosure of which is

incorporated herein by reference. Further, members of this protein family are believed to be responsible for drug resistance in certain Candida, malaria and other microbial infections. Without wishing to be bound to a particular theory, it is believed that the compositions of the invention reverse efflux mechanisms mediated by members of the glycoprotein P family and other drug resistance mechanisms.

Detailed Description Text (42):
The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administered by a number of routes, including without limitation orally, topically, rectally, vaginally, by pulmonary route, for instance, by use of an aerosol, or parenterally, including but not limited to intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intraperitoneally or intravenously. The compositions can be administered alone, or can be combined with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or excipient according to standard pharmaceutical practice. For the oral mode of administration, the compositions can be used in the form of tablets, capsules, lozenges, troches, powders, syrups, elixirs, aqueous solutions and suspensions, and the like. In the case of tablets, carriers that can be used include lactose, sodium citrate and salts of phosphoric acid. Various disintegrants such as starch, and lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate and talc, are commonly used in tablets. For oral administration in capsule form, useful diluents are lactose and high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions are required for oral use, the compositions can be combined with emulsifying and suspending agents. If desired, certain sweetening and/or flavoring agents can be added. For parenteral administration, sterile solutions of the conjugate are usually prepared, and the pHs of the solutions are suitably adjusted and buffered. For intravenous use, the total concentration of solutes should be controlled to render the preparation isotonic. For ocular administration, ointments or droppable liquids may be delivered by ocular delivery systems known to the art such as applicators or eye droppers. Such compositions can include mucomimetics such as hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose or poly(vinyl alcohol), preservatives such as sorbic acid, EDTA or benzylchronium chloride, and the usual quantities of diluents and/or carriers. For pulmonary administration, diluents and/or carriers will be selected to be appropriate to allow the formation of an aerosol.

Detailed Description Text (49):
Generally, the biological agents used in the invention are administered to an animal in an effective amount. The effect of the copolymer used in the composition on effectiveness must be considered in determining effective amount. Generally, an effective amount is an amount effective to either (1) reduce the symptoms of the disease sought to be treated or (2) induce a pharmacological change relevant to treating the disease sought to be treated. For cancer, an effective amount includes an amount effective to: reduce the size of a tumor; slow the growth of a tumor; prevent or inhibit the formation of metastases; or increase the life expectancy of the affected animal.

CLAIMS:

13. A method of inhibiting or preventing tumor metastases comprising administering at tumor metastasis inhibiting or preventing amount of the composition of claim 1.

17. A composition to overcome multidrug resistance in cancer cells to cytotoxic drugs, comprising an effective amount of at least one cytotoxic drug from the group consisting of anthracycline and drugs related to multidrug resistance solubilized in non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable polymeric micelles.

18. A method to overcome multidrug resistance in cancer cells to cytotoxic drug in the treatment of cancer with the cytotoxic drugs, comprising administering to a patient in chemotherapy an effective amount of at least one cytotoxic drug solubilized in non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable polymeric micelles.

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: JP 61000017 A

L1: Entry 1 of 2 File: JPAB Jan 6, 1986

PUB-NO: JP361000017A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 61000017 A
TITLE: MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDE-TYPE CANCER-METASTATIS SUPPRESSING AGENT

PUBN-DATE: January 6, 1986

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SAKURAI, KATSUKIYO	
HORIE, KATSUYUKI	
SAKAMOTO, TAKASHI	
OKUYAMA, TAKASHI	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SEIKAGAKU KOGYO CO LTD	

APPL-NO: JP59118283
APPL-DATE: June 11, 1984

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/54
INT-CL (IPC): A61K 31/725; C08B 37/00

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the titled suppressing agent containing hyaluronic acid (HA) or crosslinked HA, absolutely free from side effects such as myelotic disorder, cardiotoxicity, alopecia, etc. and expected to have excellent effect to highly metastatic malignant tumor.

CONSTITUTION: HA obtained from funis, crest, vitreous body, etc. and having a molecular weight of several thousands ∼ several millions (preferably having an intrinsic viscosity of 0.2∼30, i.e. molecular weight of 4,000∼2,000,000), or a crosslinked HA obtained by crosslinking HA or its salt with a polyfunctional epoxy compound and having a crosslinking number of ≥5 per 1,000 recurring disaccharide units composed of glucuronic acid of HA and N-acetylglucosamine, or its salt, is used as an active component of the present agent. The suppressing agent actively synthesizes proteoglycan, and suppresses the metastatis of various malignant tumor existing at the surface of cells. It is expected to be effective against malignant melanoma, fibrosarcoma, etc.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: JP 61000017 A JP 92056805 B

L1: Entry 2 of 2 File: DWPI Jan 6, 1986

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1986-045778
DERWENT-WEEK: 198607

TITLE: Carcinoma metastasis-inhibiting muco-polysaccharide drug - contains hyaluronic acid or crosslinked hyaluronic acid or their salt

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
SEIKAGAKU KOGYO CO LTD	SEGK

PRIORITY-DATA: 1984JP-0118283 (June 11, 1984)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 61000017 A	January 6, 1986		013	
JP 92056805 B	September 9, 1992		013	A61K031/725

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 61000017A	June 11, 1984	1984JP-0118283	
JP 92056805B	June 11, 1984	1984JP-0118283	
JP 92056805B		JP 61000017	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 31/72; A61K 31/725; C08B 37/08

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 61000017A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Carcinoma metastasis inhibiting mucopolysaccharide drug, which is hyaluronic acid (HA) or crosslinked HA or their salt, as active ingredient.

M.W. of HA used is several thousand-several million. Crosslinked HA is crosslinked by multifunctional epoxy cpd. to HA or its salt, while crosslinked number is more than 5 against 1000-repeated disaccharide of HA. As multifunctional epoxy cpd., halomethyloxirane cpd. or bisepoxy cpd. eq. epichlorohydrin is used. Crosslinked HA has resistance to hyaluronidase.

More than 1.0% or HA is dissolved in alkaline aq. soln. and pref. more than 50% of H2O sol. org. solvent. eq. alcohol, acetone, dioxane, against total soln. is added. Pref. pH is 12-14. Then multifunctional epoxy cpd. is added and reacted at 10-60 deg.C, pref. at 20-40 deg.C for 24-2 hrs.. Crosslinking ratio of crosslinked HA or its salt is regulated by changing mol ratio of HA or its salt and multifunctional epoxy cpd.. Pref. HA used in this invention has intrinsic viscosity 0.2-30, m.w. 4000-2000000. This drug is used as several dosage forms. Clinical dose for adult is normally, as HA or crosslinked HA, 25mg-5 g/day (p.o.) and 10 mg-2.5 g/l dose (inj).

ADVANTAGE - Drug has no side effects as other anticancer drugs and has analgesic and tissue restoration effect.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: CARCINOMA METASTASIS INHIBIT MUCO POLYSACCHARIDE DRUG CONTAIN HYALURONIC ACID CROSSLINK HYALURONIC ACID SALT

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 B04

CPI-CODES: A03-A; A12-V01; B04-C02E; B12-D01; B12-G07; B12-J01;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
J0 J012 J1 J111 J3 J321 L814 L832 L834 M210
M211 M262 M280 M281 M320 M423 M781 M903 P411 P633
P714 V735

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 0272U; 1740U

POLYMER-MULTIPUNCH-CODES-AND-KEY-SERIALS:
Key Serials: 0211 0231 1282 1989 2001 2008 2020 2286 2299 2300 2318 2507 2509 2559 2578 2585 2606 2607 2672 2675 2766

Multipunch Codes: 014 04- 075 226 231 24- 244 259 311 316 332 341 398 42- 473 48- 512 525 541 544 545 57- 575 583 589 62- 645 722

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1986-019289

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jp-61000017$.did.	2

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Previous Page Next Page

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L27: Entry 162 of 162 File: DWPI Nov 16, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-010551
DERWENT-WEEK: 200131

TITLE: Treatment of cancers and redn. of cancer metastases - by admin. of dosage forms which contain e.g. sodium hyaluronate with a mol. wt. below 750000 Daltons

INVENTOR: ASCULAI, S S; FALK, R E

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
HYAL PHARM CORP	HYALN
NORPHARMCO INC	NORPN
HYALURONIC ACID DRUG INC	HYALN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994CA-2122519 (April 29, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9530423 A2	November 16, 1995	E	271	A61K031/725
CN 1151118 A	June 4, 1997		000	A61K031/725
AU 9524023 A	November 29, 1995		000	A61K031/725
CA 2122519 A	October 30, 1995		000	A61K031/725
WO 9530423 A3	December 21, 1995		000	A61K031/725
EP 760667 A1	March 12, 1997	E	000	A61K031/725
HU 75868 T	May 28, 1997		000	A61K031/725
CZ 9603089 A3	January 14, 1998		000	A61K031/725
JP 09512797 W	December 22, 1997		265	A61K031/725
KR 97702728 A	June 10, 1997		000	A61K031/725
SK 9601379 A3	August 5, 1998		000	A61K031/725
AU 696373 B	September 10, 1998		000	A61K031/725
CA 2122519 C	February 20, 2001	E	000	A61K031/725
RU 2162327 C2	January 27, 2001		000	A61K031/728

DESIGNATED-STATES: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TT UA UG US UZ VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS:CA 2097892; WO 9104058 ; WO 9316732 ; WO 9316733

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
WO 9530423A2	April 28, 1995	1995WO-CA00259	
CN 1151118A	April 28, 1995	1995CN-0193689	
AU 9524023A	April 28, 1995	1995AU-0024023	
AU 9524023A		WO 9530423	Based on
CA 2122519A	April 29, 1994	1994CA-2122519	
WO 9530423A3	April 28, 1995	1995WO-CA00259	
EP 760667A1	April 28, 1995	1995EP-0917846	
EP 760667A1	April 28, 1995	1995WO-CA00259	
EP 760667A1		WO 9530423	Based on
HU 75868T	April 28, 1995	1995WO-CA00259	
HU 75868T	April 28, 1995	1996HU-0002965	
HU 75868T		WO 9530423	Based on
CZ 9603089A3	April 28, 1995	1995WO-CA00259	
CZ 9603089A3	April 28, 1995	1996CZ-0003089	
CZ 9603089A3		WO 9530423	Based on
JP 09512797W	April 28, 1995	1995JP-0528564	
JP 09512797W	April 28, 1995	1995WO-CA00259	
JP 09512797W		WO 9530423	Based on
KR 97702728A	April 28, 1995	1995WO-CA00259	
KR 97702728A	October 29, 1996	1996KR-0706101	
KR 97702728A		WO 9530423	Based on
SK 9601379A3	April 28, 1995	1995WO-CA00259	
SK 9601379A3	April 28, 1995	1996SK-0001379	
AU 696373B	April 28, 1995	1995AU-0024023	
AU 696373B		AU 9524023	Previous Publ.
AU 696373B		WO 9530423	Based on
CA 2122519C	April 29, 1994	1994CA-2122519	
RU 2162327C2	April 28, 1995	1995WO-CA00259	
RU 2162327C2	April 28, 1995	1996RU-0122884	
RU 2162327C2		WO 9530423	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 9/08; A61 K 31/19; A61 K 31/375; A61 K 31/495; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 31/725; A61 K 31/728; A61 K 45/06 ; A61 P 35/04

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9530423A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Use of effective dosage amts. ((A) and (B)) of pharmaceutical compsns. for (a) treatment of cancer in patients, (b) prevention of metastases in patients suffering from cancer, and (c) delivery of drugs to the lymph system and/or liver is new. Dosage amt. (A) comprises an anticancer drug and/or a drug suitable for use in treatment of cancer. It also comprises hyaluronic acid and/or a salt of this, with a mol. wt. < 750000 Daltons. The components are in sterile water suitable for injection. Dosage amt. (B) comprises (i) hyaluronic acid and/or a salt of this, with a mol. wt. < 750000 Daltons, (ii) a drug selected from non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs and/or chemotherapeutic agents and opt. (iii) an antioxidant.

USE - The dosage form combination is esp. useful for treatment of breast cancer and prevention of metastases in patients with breast cancer.

ADVANTAGE - The combination reduces the risk of recurrence of the disease.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: TREAT CANCER REDUCE CANCER METASTASIS ADMINISTER DOSE FORM CONTAIN SODIUM HYALURONATE MOLECULAR WEIGHT BELOW DALTONS

DERWENT-CLASS: B05

CPI-CODES: B04-C02E; B04-C02F; B14-H01B;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M2 *01*
Fragmentation Code
A111 A960 C710 F012 F013 F014 F015 F113 H4 H403
H421 H482 H8 J5 J522 K0 L8 L818 L821 L832
L9 L942 L960 M280 M312 M321 M332 M343 M373 M391
M411 M431 M510 M521 M530 M540 M630 M782 M903 M904
M910 P633
Specfic Compounds
08147M
Registry Numbers
0035U

Chemical Indexing M1 *02*
Fragmentation Code
J0 J011 J1 J111 J3 J321 K0 L8 L814 L832
L834 M210 M211 M262 M280 M281 M320 M423 M431 M630
M782 M903 M904 P633 V735
Specfic Compounds
07175M

Chemical Indexing M1 *03*
Fragmentation Code
J0 J011 J1 J111 J3 J321 K0 L8 L814 L832
L834 M210 M211 M262 M280 M281 M320 M423 M431 M630
M640 M650 M782 M903 M904 P633 V735
Specfic Compounds
06437M

Chemical Indexing M1 *04*
Fragmentation Code
J0 J011 J1 J111 J3 J321 K0 L8 L814 L832
L834 M210 M211 M262 M280 M281 M320 M423 M431 M782
M903 M904 P633 V735
Specfic Compounds
03231M

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 0035U

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1996-003250